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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/692,140	10/23/2003	Robert J. Torres	AUS920030650US1	9210
7590 10/06/2006			EXAMINER	
Robert V. Wilder, Attorney at Law 4235 Kingsburg Drive Round Rock, TX 78681			CARLETON, THUY T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2196	

DATE MAILED: 10/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/692,140	TORRES ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thuy Carleton	2196	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>02/06/2004</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-20 are pending in this application and have being examined.

Specification

2. Applicant is reminded of the format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited.

3. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it exceeds 15 lines and 150 words in length. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1, 16, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ko (US 7,024,626) in view of Carroll (US 6,762,777).

As to claim 1, Ko teaches a method for facilitating input of information by a user into a form displayed on a display device, said form being arranged for receiving said input into one or more input fields of said form and notification objects that provide extended information and may be triggered by a user action of editing data in text fields (column 7, lines 11- 18) but fails to explicitly teach determining when a displayed cursor is positioned within a predetermined area relative to a first input field. However, Carroll teaches determining when a displayed cursor is positioned within a predetermined area relative to a first input field, because Carroll discloses when hovered over by cursor 104, now displays popup window 130 with popup information region 132 above the regular textual content, in balloon fashion (figure 2; column 3, lines 6-9). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ko as taught by Carroll in order to make the document user friendly by allowing it to use the cursor only to trigger the extended information;

Ko teaches accessing a data file containing a first extended information, said first extended information containing information related to said first input field (column 5, lines 10-16);

and displaying said first extended information in a first position on said display device (column 7, lines 8-10);

Ko does not teach enabling said user to select a location on said display device for said first position. However, Carroll further teaches enabling said user to select a location on said display device for said first position (column 1, lines 43-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to modify Ko by enabling said user to select a location on said display device for said first position as taught by Carroll in order to enable the user to freely select a location of the document to insert editable popup windows making the document flexible.

As to claim 16, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated herein in full and is similarly rejected under the same rationale. It is directed to a storage medium for presenting the method of claim 1. Carroll further teaches a storage medium including machine readable coded indicia (column 3, lines 44-45), said storage medium being selectively coupled to a reading device (column 3, line 46), said reading device being selectively coupled to processing circuitry within a computer system, said reading device being selectively operable to read said machine readable coded indicia and provide program signals representative thereof (column 3, lines 47-48).

As to claim 17, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated herein in full and is similarly rejected under the same rationale. It is directed to a system for processing the method of claim 1, Ko further teaches a system bus (column 3, lines 43-44); and a CPU device connected to said system bus (column 3, lines 36-38); and a input device connected to said system bus, said input device being arranged to enable user input to said system (column 3, lines 44-47).

8. Claims 7-11 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ko in view of Carroll, and further in view of Garland (US 6,252,596).

As to claim 18, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated herein in full. Ko and Carroll do not teach displaying said first extended information in a visually enhanced state relative to other content of said form. However, Garland teaches displaying said first extended information in a visually enhanced state relative to other content of said form (column 4, lines 6-9). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ko and Carroll by displaying said first extended information in a visually enhanced state relative to other content of said form as taught by Garland in order to display the information in an enhanced state, emphasizing the information to stand out for the user in comparison to the rest of the form.

As to claim 7, Ko and Carroll do not teach enabling said user to select a color in which said first input field is displayed on said display device. However, Garland teaches enabling said user to select a color in which said first input field is displayed on said display device (column 4, lines 23-26). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ko and Carroll by enabling said user to select a color in which said first input field is displayed on said display device as taught by Garland in order to change and select the attributes for the option of displaying color in the input fields. This would give the user the benefit of modifying the input fields and personalizing the display of the selected form.

As to claim 8, Ko and Carroll do not teach enhancing a display of said first input field relative to other text on said form when it is determined that said displayed cursor is positioned within a predetermined area relative to said first input field. However, Garland teaches enhancing a display of said first input field relative to other text on said form when it is determined that said displayed cursor is positioned within a predetermined area relative to said first input field (column 10, lines 53-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ko and Carroll by enhancing a display of said first input field relative to other text on said form when it is determined that said displayed cursor is positioned within a predetermined area relative to said first input field as taught by Garland in order to enhance the display of the input field by determining the location of the cursor would benefit the user to focus on the input field instead of focusing on the form in its entirety.

As to claim 9, Ko and Carroll do not teach enhancing comprises magnifying said first input field relative to other text on said form. However, Garland further teaches enhancing comprises magnifying said first input field relative to other text on said form (figure 4B; column 7, lines 54-61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ko and Carroll by enhancing comprises magnifying said first input field relative to other text on said form as taught by Garland in order to magnify the display of the input field would benefit the

user to focus on the input field in an enlarged state instead of focusing on the form in its entirety.

As to claim 10, Garland further teaches enabling said user to select a magnification level of said first input field relative to said form (column 10, lines 3-13).

As to claim 11, Ko and Carrol do not teach enhancing comprises maintaining relative size of said first input field while diminishing appearance of other text on said form, However, Garland further teaches enhancing comprises maintaining relative size of said first input field while diminishing appearance of other text on said form (column 6, lines 64-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ko and Carroll by enhancing comprises maintaining relative size of said first input field while diminishing appearance of other text on said form as taught by Garland in order for the text portions of the form to become smaller or less appearing to the user and maintaining current size of the input field would benefit the user to focus on the input field instead of focusing on the form in its entirety.

9. Claims 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ko in view of Carroll and Garland (US 6,252,596) and further in view of Card et al. (US 6,924,822), hereinafter "Card"

As to claim 19, the rejection of claim 9 and 18 are incorporated herein in full. Ko and Carroll and Garland do not teach first extended information is presented in a magnified state. However, Card teaches first extended information is presented in a magnified state (figure 15A; column 14, lines 20-27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ko and Carroll and Garland by first extended information is presented in a magnified state as taught Card in order to enhance the display of the input and information in an enlarged or magnified state would benefit the user to focus on the information and input field instead of focusing on the form in its entirety.

As to claim 20, the rejection of claims 8 and 18-19 are incorporated herein in full.

10. Claims 2- 6, 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ko in view of Carroll as applied to claim 1 above.

As to claim 2, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated herein in full. However, Ko further teaches hiding said first extended information when said displayed cursor is within a predetermined area relative to said second input field (column 6, lines 33-35).

As to claim 3, Ko does not teach enabling said user to select a presentation style for said display of said first extended information. However, Carroll further teaches

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enabling said user to select a presentation style for said display of said first extended information (column 4, lines 6-9). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ko as taught by Carroll in order to enable a user to select a presentation style for the display of information; Thereby enabling involves the use of a user profile giving the user the ability to define the characteristics they want on the display screen.

As to claim 4, Ko further teaches presentation style comprises presenting said first extended information on said display device overlapping said first input field (column 5, lines 51-56).

As to claim 5, Ko further teaches presentation style comprises presenting said first extended information on said display device above said first input field (column 5, lines 51-56).

As to claim 6, Ko further teaches presentation style comprises presenting said first extended information on said display device to one side of said first input field (column 5, lines 51-56).

As to claim 12, Ko further teaches first extended information comprises information describing a required format for input of information to said first input field (column 4, lines 51-54 and lines 59-61).

As to claim 13, Ko further teaches first extended information comprises information describing a definition related to said first input field (column 4, lines 51-54 and lines 59-61).

As to claim 14, Ko further teaches first extended information comprises information describing an allowable range of data related to said first input field (column 4, lines 51-54 and lines 59-61).

As to claim 15, Ko further teaches first extended information comprises a work aid function operable to aid said user in entering information to said first input field (column 1, lines 21-26).

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Light et al. (US Patent 6,192,380) - Automatic Web based form fill-in.

Grotjohn (US Pub. 2004/0119739) - User-customizable dialog box.

Lamb et al. (US Patent 6,803,926) - System and method of dynamically adjusting data values and enforcing valid combinations of the data in response to remote user input.

Kraft et al. (US Patent 6,084,585) – System for directly accessing fields on electronic forms.

Brown et al. (US Patent 7,046,254) - Displaying transparent resource aids.


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12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thuy Carleton whose telephone number is 571-270-1258. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nabil El-Hady can be reached on 571-272-3963. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TC
T.C.


Andrew Y. Koenig
Primary Examiner
AU 2823